# THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

# BOARD OF TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS

OF THE

# OHIO INSTITUTION

FOR THE

# EDUCATION OF THE BLIND,

TO THE

GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF OHIO,

FOR THE YEAR 1875.

COLUMBUS:
NEVINS & MYERS, STATE PRINTERS.
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# BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

JOHN G. DUN. - - - LONDON, MADISON COUNTY.

HENRY C. NOBLE, - - - COLUMBUS, FRANKLIN COUNTY.

THOMAS BERGIN, - - COLUMBUS, FRANKLIN COUNTY.

# OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

#### SUPERINTENDENT:

G. L. SMEAD, M.A.

#### TEACHERS:

H. P. ROLFE, A.B., G. B. LINDSAY, MISS KATE FRANKLIN,

MRS. A. E. HEYL, MISS NELLIE B. HOLT, Mrs. S. E. SMEAD.

#### TEACHERS OF MUSIC:

H. J. NOTHNAGEL, MISS MATTIE EDGERTON, Miss JOANNA DONAVAN.

MISS KATIE HENDERLICK, MUSIC READER.

TEACHERS OF WORK DEPARTMENT:

HENRY HAUENSTEIN, MISS RUTH C. BARTLETT,

MISS MARY WAINWRIGHT, MISS BELL MCKIBBEN.

STEWARD:

D. M. BRELSFORD.

PHYSICIAN:

WILLIAM M. AWL, M.D.

MATRON:

MISS OLIVE M. BROWN.

HOUSEKEEPER:

MRS. E. J. WESTON.

ASSISTANT MATRONS:

MISS MARTHA L. McKIBBEN, MRS. K. E. ADAMS.



## REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES.

To His Excellency WILLIAM ALLEN, Governor of Ohio:

DEAR SIR: The Board of Trustees for the Ohio Institution for the Education of the Blind submit their thirty-ninth annual report, with the reports of the Superintendent, Steward, and Physician; and are pleased to be able to say that this institution is now in a very satisfactory condition, by reason of the munificence of the State in providing its elegant new building. It is now ready to enter upon a career of increased usefulness to the unfortunate blind of the State who need its educational advantages. It should, however, be borne in mind by the people of the State that this is not an asylum or home for adult blind people, however much such may be entitled to the sympathy and assistance of the benevolent or the municipal authorities; but it is a school, in which all are expected to be instructed either in literary, musical, or mechanical pursuits. The admission to this school is strictly fixed by statute. A misapprehension of this distinction leads to occasional dissatisfaction, which ought not to exist.

We ask consideration to the Superintendent's report, in which he explains the needs of the school. The apparatus he describes we desire to have furnished, if the revenues of the State will justify it, as also the large organ for the chapel. When it is remembered that music is one of the main branches of blind pupils' instruction, and that an acquaintance with the organ enables one to earn quite a liberal income oftentimes, while the organ itself greatly aids in the musical performances at the institution, we urgently ask for the necessary appropriation for this.

This Board have so frequently urged the purchase of the three acres lying between the institution and Town street, that they can only repeat the request, and refer to our reports of the last and previous years for our views on this subject. Now that the other grounds in front are graded, the propriety of this request is apparent to every visitor. (See report, 1874, pages 7 and 8.)

The Board take great pleasure in ealling special attention to the Steward's report for the detailed expenditures of this institution for the past year. He reports an aggregate net saving of \$12,308 in the expenses of

the institution, aside from salaries, or an average per capita saving over the previous year of \$86.07. This is a very creditable result. We know it has been the earnest endeavor of the present Steward to secure this result, and we congratulate him and the people, whose money he expends, upon his success. We believe that the pupils have in all respects fared as well as heretofore.

The Physician's report will interest all by the details it contains. We are happy to know that our esteemed friend, Dr. Awl, preserves his mental vigor in his old age, and manifests the same enthusiasm in behalf of this institution that he did when he was the Superintendent of the Central Insane Asylum. It is a fitting thing that in his declining years he should be the physician of the institution which owes its origin to his far-seeing and energetic philanthropy. We have had framed and hung up in the front hall of the institution the original resolution, in the handwriting of Dr. Awl, dated March 11, 1836, which set this enterprise in motion.

The appropriation of last winter for a coal-house and additional boiler-room, six thousand dollars, has been expended. With the appropriation for additional boilers and heating apparatus, four thousand dollars, there is yet needed to pay for these the sum of two thousand dollars.

The reasons for this deficiency are two-fold. First, the amount appropriated was less than the estimates, carefully made, showed would be necessary; and the second is, that the work was of such a kind that it could not be severed. When commenced it had to be completed, both for the welfare and safety of the institution and its inmates and for the best interests of the State.

The boiler and coal-house is substantially and handsomely built, in eonformity with the architecture of the new building, and has cost no more by
reason thereof than brick. The stack is ample for all future necessities
of the institution. The new boilers are of excellent material, and the
old boilers are all reset. It was deemed advisable to have the new boilers
set with Sutter's patent boiler furnace, because thereby great economy
of fuel is promised and a partial consumption of smoke. Mr. Daniel
Umbstaetter, the agent for this method, undertook to do this for one
hundred and fifty dollars per boiler, if satisfactory on test, and to rely on
the approval and appropriation therefor by the General Assembly. The
amount is six hundred dollars, and from the tests made we are prepared
to ask for this appropriation.

The fifth boiler we have had removed and set up in the new boiler-house, as the best thing to be done for it, and to get it into its proper place and vacate the old boiler-house. We ask for an appropriation to pay

for this work also. The appropriation for improving the grounds, two thousand dollars, and for additional sewerage, three thousand five hundred dollars, has been expended, under the supervision of Mr. Bergin, one of this Board, and we are satisfied that the work thus done is in every way well and satisfactorily done. The other appropriations have been expended by the Steward, and we think the State has no reason to complain of these expenditures. Reference is made to his report for details.

The stable and carriage-house are unsuitable for their uses, and should be superseded by a new building. We also need a new shop, properly built and arranged. These buildings should be so planned and so situated on the grounds as to best accomplish the purpose for which they are intended, and have their proper relation to the other buildings already erected.

We wish to call aftention to the fact that the supply of gas furnished from the Penitentiary is insufficient. The lights frequently go out, and when the Deaf and Dumb Institution or State House has on a full supply, this institution, which lies further from the Penitentiary, is cut down in its supply. This should be remedied as soon as possible.

On the 7th day of March, 1875, Dr. Asa D. Lord, a former Superintendent of this institution, died at Batavia, New York. In consideration of his labors here, and his eminent position as an instructor of the blind, this Board, at its meeting held March 16, 1875, made the following minute, which we think deserves to be transferred to this more public record, as a tribute to his worth:

#### IN MEMORIAM.

Whereas, The death of Dr. Lord, the former Superintendent of this institution for twelve years, from July 1, 1856, to August 15, 1868, took place at the New York State Institution for the Blind, at Batavia, on the 7th day of March, 1875, after a brief illness; and whereas Dr. Lord's administration of the affairs of this institution is justly regarded as emineutly successful, and his personal character and qualifications peculiarly fitted to the difficult task of education of the blind; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we hereby express our sincere regret for his loss, not only to the institution of which he was the head, but to the cause of education of the blind throughout the nation.

Resolved, That as a testimonial of our regard for him as a Christian man and a devoted and zealous educator of the blind, we cause this minute to be entered upon our journals, and hereby direct our Superintendent to transmit a copy thereof to Mrs. Lord, who was so long a teacher in this institution; communicating to her our sympathy in her bereavement, and also that of all the officers, teachers, and pupils of this institution, and of those who in times past were associated with them here.

On motion, it was ordered that the papers of the city be requested to publish the above minute.

During the fiscal year ending November 15, 1875, we have entered into contracts with the following persons:

For building stack, with Fornoff & Kranse	2 00
For supplying two new boilers, and setting the same, with J. Gill	
Blain	2 26
For use, in setting two new and two old boilers, of Sutter's patent.	00 00

For supplies on bids:

December 1, 1874—J. & G. Butler, tea, 80c, and 95c.; coffee, 22½c, and 23½c.; sugar, 9½c., 10½c., 10¾c, and 11½c.; Zinn & Kilc, flour, \$5.40 and \$5.75; Sargeant & Hannivan, butter, 32c, per pound; Geo. K. Galloway, meats, 7c, 9½c., and 11½c.; lard, 13½c.

September 15, 1875—Central Coal Co., \$2.40 per ton; Brooks, Walker & Co., sugar, 9½c., 10c., 10½c., 11c. and 11½c.; coffee, 24½c.; tea, 75c., 80c. and 90c.; flour, \$6.50 and \$7; W. Volrath, butter, 25c. per pound; Wm. Cox & Co., meats: roast and steak, \$10.85 per 100 pounds; pork and sansage, \$12 per 100 pounds; mutton and lamb, \$10 per 100 pounds; veal, \$9 per 100 pounds; soup beef and shanks, \$6 per 100 pounds; corn beef, \$6 per 100 pounds; G. C. Deems and W. E. Orr, milk, 17½c, per gallon.

We desire again to call attention to what we said in our last annual report about receiving bids for supplies (page 6, report of 1874). Another year's experience has not changed our opinion on this subject, and the Steward confirms this opinion by his report.

We respectfully ask of the General Assembly the following appropriations:

Current expenses, 15 months	\$45,000
Salaries, I5 mouths	14,600
Ordinary, repairs	2,000
Furniture	2,000
Grading and improving grounds	2,000
To complete payments on boiler-house and heating apparatus	2,000
Organ for chapel	3,500
New stable and carriage-house, and new shops	15,000
For apparatus, machinery, etc	1,500
For setting boilers, Sutter's patent	600
Pumps, etc	350

HENRY C. NOBLE, Thos. Bergin, John G. Dun,

Trustees.

# REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT.

To the Trustees:

Gentlemen: The past year has been a peculiar one in the history of this institution. The occupancy of the new house involved many changes. The building was new, and strange to the officers and pupils. In its size, in the distances from one part to another, in the arrangements for all departments of the school, the new house was very different from the old one. The organization of the various departments must necessarily be different. More new pupils than usual were admitted; these must be taught the ways of the house, and be led in the first steps of their education. The school was increasing, and a larger number were present than ever before. A larger house and increasing numbers necessitated the employment of additional teachers and assistants in various duties. Never, in the history of the institution, was more hard work performed by officers and teachers than during the past year.

Several changes in teachers have taken place this term. Miss Tipton accepted a place in the institution at South Boston, Massachusetts. Miss Joanna Donavan was appointed to fill her place. Mr. Van Cleve at the beginning of the term accepted a position of greater responsibility, as chief music teacher in the Wisconsin institution at Janesville. Miss Mattie Edgerton, of Akron, Ohio, succeeds him.

Two deaths of pupils connected with the institution occurred during the year. Peter Martin died December 31, 1874, from a violent attack of erysipelas. He was a good scholar, and very ambitious to prepare himself well for the business of life. Robert P. McConnell was obliged to leave school in February on account of ill health. He died at his home in Cleveland, June 26, 1875. We shall remember Robbie for his genial disposition and for his patience under great suffering.

The following tables show the attendance of pupils for the times specified.

RECORD FOR TERM ENDING JUNE 16, 1875.

New pupils entered during the term	48
Males	26
Females	23
Average attendance	138
Whole number enrolled	158
Males	87
Females	71

RECORD FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 15, 1875.

New pupils entered	40
Males	
Females	19
Average attendance	143
Whole number enrolled	187
Males	102
Females	55
RECORD OF THIS TERM TO NOVEMBER 15.	
New pupils entered	0.5
	40
Males	
Females	14 11
	14 11 142
Females	14 11 142 149
Females. Average attendance Whole number curolled.	14 11 142 149 147

The number of pupils enrolled November 15, 1874, was 135; November 15, 1875, the number was 149, an increase of 14.

In the attendance during the fiscal year, 31 counties are not represented. The remaining 57 counties are represented as follows:

1	county	(Hamilton) has2	5 1	pupils.	
1		(Franklin) "1	9	* *	
1	. 6	(Cnyahoga) ''	7		
5	countie	s have	7	• •	each.
5	4.4	11	6	6 h	• ••
1		has	5	* *	* *
7	• •	have	4	* *	
4	6.9	<i>1</i>	3	4.3	* *
14	6.0	$\alpha$	5	6.6	6.5
24	* *	<i>u</i>	1	• •	• •
57					

It will be seen from the foregoing table that there must be many blind children in the State who are not enjoying the privileges of this institution. The counties represented can be ascertained by reference to the catalogue of pupils herewith presented, and the counties not represented can be ascertained in the same way. I would request teachers, lawyers, clergymen, physicians, members of the Legislature, and others interested in the unfortunate, to look after the blind in their respective localities, make known the privileges of this institution, and persuade them to come here.

A few words said, a little assistance given by neighbors and friends, may induce parents to send their blind child to this institution, and

thus secure for it a life-long blessing. Instead of living all its life in a state of abject dependence, the child may become, by the education given here, a thinking, independent man.

The following table shows the cause of blindness of pupils entered during the fiscal year ending November 15, 1875:

Scrofulous ophthalmia
Injury to one eye, sympathetic ophthalmia in the other
Injury 1
Inflammation
" of cornea
Ulceration "
Amaurosis
Spotted fever
Granular lids
Glaucerna
Searlet fever1
Cataract (1 eongenital)
Infant's ophthalmia
Erysipelas 1
Small-pox
Congenital
Measles
40
Of the number above, there are partially blind
Totally blind
40
Ages of Pupils Present November 15.
Under 21 years of age
Over " " 23
147
Average age of males
" " females
" the whole school 16½ "
10 <sub>2</sub>

The following tables show how the pupils were employed to November 15, 1875:

#### LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

This department is divided into six divisions, and is in charge of six teachers. The studies pursued are as follows:

In Arithmetic	126 ]	pupils.
In Spelling	79	"
In Reading		
In Grammar	45	"
In Geography	53	"
In Writing		

In Point Writing	 7 pupils.
In Rhetoric	 14 "
In Natural Philosophy	 13 ''
In General History	50
In Geometry	 13 "
In Latin	15 "
In Mental Science	13 "

The class in point writing had just commenced on November 15th, and the number given above does not represent the attention usually given to that subject.

In addition to the classes given above, we have during the week evening readings, upon such subjects as may be interesting and instructive. For this purpose the school is divided into two divisions, and the reading is adapted to the age of the pupils.

Once in two weeks we have rhetorical exercises, in which the pupils take their turns in reciting prose or poetry, as they may select. Also, once in two weeks, the Literary Society meets and engages in a debate and in such other exercises as are usual in assemblies for this purpose. This society also issues a printed paper, which is a means of communication between the former pupils and the institution.

The musical department is instructed by three teachers and one of the teachers of the literary department. The pupils of this department are engaged as follows:

Singing (three choirs)	116 р	npils
Piano practice	102	64
Cabinet organ		
Violin		
Orchestra	23	6.6
Musical composition		
Musical aesthetics		

In addition to the teachers mentioned, several of the older pupils assist in this department.

#### WORK DEPARTMENT.

This department is in charge of four teachers, and the pupils are employed as follows:

Broom-making	42	pupils
Cane-seating	36	4.6
Hand-sewing	23	6.6
Machine-sewing	14	6 6
Bead-work	56	6.6
Knitting	8	6.6
Crocheting	11	6.6

It will be seen by the preceding tables that in the three departments of the institution we have, in one sense, three schools, each needing its

special teachers and modes of instruction. We also need special apparatus and appliances for each, and each should have a fair share of time devoted to it. The working of these departments together makes the school more complicated in its arrangements and more expensive than an ordinary school.

The building and the furnishing of the new house with the necessary means of living have absorbed our attention for several years, and the expense of the whole has been so great that we hardly feel justified in expending more than was necessary to make the house habitable. But perhaps the time has come now for us to procure apparatus to illustrate the different branches of study. We have some maps and a little philosophical apparatus, but our institution is not so well equipped in this respect as it ought to be.

We need models of various common objects, as animals, houses, geometrical forms, models and apparatus to illustrate anatomy, natural philosophy and chemistry, maps and globes for the geography classes. In our object teaching we have used, when we could, the commonest things of every-day life, presenting the thing itself if possible; when the object was not at hand, trusting to a description of it. But with blind children, even more than with the seeing, it is important that the object, or a model of it, be made use of to give a more complete and accurate idea.

The purpose with us in object teaching is, first, to give as accurate a knowledge of objects as possible, especially keeping in mind that a blind child will be ignorant of very common things sometimes, unless its attention is called to the object by a description or by touching it. The second purpose in our object teaching is to cultivate the child's command of language and power of expression. This is done by the pupil's own description, given after a proper conception of the object is attained.

But with blind children it is very important that the object be presented, that they may touch it and handle it. A mere description fails to reach fully the minds of young pupils of any class; much more will it be inadequate to give a blind pupil a complete idea of an object which it has never perceived by any of the senses. To a seeing person a house is one of the most common things. He sees it near by or at a distance, taking in the size and form at a glance. But a blind person may live a whole lifetime and have no conception of the shape of a house. A small model presented to the touch would in some measure make up for this deficiency. What is true of object teaching is true of the higher departments of study in the institution, as geography, natural philosophy, chemistry, anatomy, mathematics, etc. We really need more apparatus in a school for the blind than in one for the seeing; and inasmuch as

many of the appliances must be madee specially for the blind, it will be more expensive. It is true that many articles have been reduced in price by increased demand, and by new and cheaper methods of production; still the cost is greater, and always will be, for a special thing used by few, than for an riccle in universal demand.

In the musical department we have improved our facilities by the purchase of several pianos; but we still need an organ for our chapel. I would urge upon your attention the importance of requesting the appropriation asked for that purpose.

Our growing school makes it necessary to increase our machines, tools, etc., for the work-rooms and shops. These we have considered when asking for apparatus, etc. We can not expect to do our work for the blind cheaper in the aggregate in a larger house; our object is to do more and better work, and while the expense per capita may not be increased, the whole expense will be greater as the school increases.

I would join with the Board of Trustees in earnestly urging the purchase, as soon as possible, of the three acres of land north of the institution. The land is much needed as play-grounds for our boys. And also, in a sanitary point of view, it should be in the possession of the State. In the course of time, if not purchased by the State, it will be sold to private parties, who will build their houses upon it, and locate their stables and back yards next to the institution; a condition of things very undesirable and unwholesome. The State has built here a large house of fine appearance; it will mar the appearance very much if an alley is located and stables are built within forty or fifty feet of the building.

The land probably never will be cheaper, and the price at which it has been offered is less than could be obtained if cut up into building lots and sold to private parties. The expense to the State will be small, if we sell the pasture lot; one will nearly pay for the other. But the outlay should not so much be considered, when the interests of an important public institution are concerned, as well as the health and comfort of the inmates for years to come.

Two men, of long experience as educators of the blind, have passed away during the year. Thomas H. Little, Superintendent of the Wisconsin Institution, died at Janesville, February 4, 1875, and Dr. A. D. Lord, Superintendent of the New York State Institution, died at Batavia, March 7, 1875.

In their death the work of educating the blind has met with a severe loss. The blind and all other unfortunate ones have lost two friends, who labored for them successfully, and sympathized with them wisely and tenderly.

The American Association of Instructors of the Blind feels this bereavement. Dr. Lord and Mr. Little stood high in the estimation of all the members of the Association—the former being the President at the last two meetings, and the latter an earnest laborer for the success of the Association. Both gave their thought and their counsels to the enterprise, and all felt that they were brothers in the good work of earing for the unfortunate.

But to the Ohio Institution this bereavement comes with a peculiar force. Mr. Little was a teacher in this institution from 1856 to 1859, a time when the institution was in a transition state, and was growing into its strength and efficiency; a critical period, requiring steady hands, efficient labor, and firm moral principle to unite discordant elements and establish the school upon a firm basis of usefulness. As a teacher, Mr. Little was thorough and efficient. His influence in the discipline and in the moral character of the school was invaluable. He was a power for good. His life was given to the work of caring for the blind, and it ended just when to us he seemed best prepared to go on, even more efficiently than ever. Many friends in Ohio, in the institution and throughout the State, will cherish his memory as long as they live, sadly realizing that they have lost a faithful friend, who was true to their interests, and gave his heart's best devotion to the cause of afflicted humanity.

Dr. Lord was superintendent of this institution from 1856 to 1868, a period during which wisdom, heart-felt devotion, and pure, moral and religious influence were needed to bring the school up to the rank it ought to hold as an educational institution. Dr. Lord was eminently qualified for the work intrusted to him. He was a teacher of rare skill, a teacher of teachers. He had a long and valuable experience in all that pertains to methods of instruction. He understood the mind and its needs. He especially knew how to reach the moral nature of his pupils and arouse it to efficient action. With all his experience and knowledge, he had feelings quick to sympathize with the unfortunate, and a will to execute wise plans for their assistance.

Thus qualified by experience and attainments, fitted in mind and heart, he came to the control of this institution. His administration was a successful one; successful in the increase of pupils till the house was too small to contain them; successful in their advancement in work, music and study; successful in the development of mind and heart, so manifest as his pupils grew up from childhood to maturity under his fostering care. His methods of instruction and discipline called out the best thoughts and feelings of all under his control, so that under the inspiration of their higher natures they were able always to do their best.

His very presence was a restraint from evil and an incentive to good, and this influence pervaded all departments of the household and school. Whatever others did to further the interests of the institution, he was the master spirit, not by arbitrary rules, but by reason and example—being himself, in his own life, what teacher, pupil and all ought to be.

But how can we even sketch the lives which were filled with usefulness as were those of these friends who have gone? We can give the record of their birth, can touch upon the marked events of their experience, and finish with the day of their death; but how far short this comes of telling all the meaning of a human life devoted to deeds of beneficence. As well attempt the history of each heart-throb from the cradle to the grave, as well undertake to trace each separate particle of perfume from the rose, as to follow the human heart in its joy and sorrow. in its sympathy and love, in its tender ministry to the unfortunate and bereaved. We know the sweet fragrance is there- it delights us and leaves with us its gentle influence; but art can not express it, no words are sufficient to tell its meaning. And even if we could detail to the minutest event a single worthy life, we should but begin the account. The life here is but the prelude; its sweet tones ring in our ears and suggest the beauty to come: the full symphony is beyond. We have here faint hints of significance; there each tone will be full of meaning, and all together will blend into one harmonious whole.

In the great hereafter, when the Lord makes up his jewels, and the book of remembrance is opened, in it will be found the complete record of those lives of faith and love, which, whether humble or illustrious, were devoted to suffering humanity, to alleviate, to elevate and to bless.

We feel that this institution has been generously dealt with by the State. Our wants need but be known, and they are satisfied, so far as is consistent with the means at hand; and we here express our gratitude to the Legislature as representing the good people of the State, and the hope that we may worthily use the comforts and means of education so bountifully bestowed.

Respectfully submitted,

G. L. SMEAD, Superintendent.

NOVEMBER 15, 1875.

## PUPILS OF LAST TERM.

NAME.	Post-Office.	COUNTY.
Males.		
Ahl, Frederick	Wheeling, West Virginia	Ohio.
Ashbrook, David G.	Johnstown	Licking.
Atherton, Edward	Cleveland	Cnyahoga.
Bell, William S	Shawnee	Perry.
Benbow, Edward	Cleveland	Cuyahoga.
Bender, John W	Cleveland	Cuyahoga.
Bill, William	Xenia	Greene.
Bitzer, John W	Cardington Stenbenville	Morrow. Jefferson.
Bodle, Alonzo	Grove City	Franklin
Boesh, Henry	Cleveland	Cuyahoga.
Brice, Robert	Elyria	Lorain.
Cain, Roger	Vienna	Trumbull.
Clark, John C	Cincinnati	Hamilton.
Cowden, Henry N	Harrison	Hamilton.
Cowper, Thomas	Cleveland	Cuyahoga.
Cronin. Jeremiah	Springfield	Clarke.
Dalgarn, William M	Yellow Bnd	Ross.
Denman, George M	Waldo	Marion.
Doherty, Wilbur H.	Groveport	Frankliu.
Doyle, Stephen	Painesville	Lake.
Duff, Scott	Mineral Ridge	Mahoning.
Dye, Jason H	Pioneer	Williams.
Eichenlaub, Frederick	Cincinnati	Hamilton.
Fellers, George W. Foreman, Jonathan	Circleville Mnrdoek	Pickaway. Warren.
Fulford, Wilson	Trotwood	Montgomery
Getts, Samuel	Ironton	Lawrence.
Graham, James H	Mitchell's	Jefferson.
Hanley. Joseph	Mingo	Jefferson.
Heinline, George	Bridgeport	Belmont.
Henser, William H	Cincinnati	Hamilton.
Hubbard, Harry	Cuyahoga Falls	Summit.
Hunt, John D	Mechanicsburg	Champaign.
Inglehart, Frank	Toledo	Lucas.
Jayjohn, Alfred	McArthur	Vinton.
Johnson, Frank II		Adams.
Keifer, Martin	Cleveland	Cuyahoga.
Kelley, John	Urbana Dennison	Champaign. Tusearawas.
Kelley, John J Kring, William H	Findlay	Hancock.
Lumb, Frank	Neptune	Mereer.
March, Herbert J		Ashtabula.
Martin, Peter *	Cincinnati	Hamilton.
Maxwell, Daniel	Colnmbus	Franklin.
McCan, David W	West Jefferson	Madison.
McConnell, Robert P†	Cleveland	Cuyahoga.
MeMillen, Sylvester	Dunkirk	Hardiu.
McMillen, Jesse	Dunkirk	Hardin.
Meeks, George W	Moxahala	Perry.
Moore, Arthur	Circleville	Pickaway.
Moore, Willie	Marietta	Washington
Morfier, William E	Republic	Seneca.
Morningstar, Lewis	Fort Recovery	Mercer.
O'Donnell, William	Cincinnati	Hamilton. Hamilton.
Passarg, Charles	Ironton	Lawrence.
Pelley, George		Franklin.
Pemberton, John		Cuyahoga.
Porter, Benjamin W		Clermont.
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# PUPILS OF LAST TERM—Continued.

Name.	Post-Office.	COUNTY.
Pervell, Henry	Belpre	Washington.
Oniun, Luke	Colimbus	Franklin.
Raifsnyder, William H	Canton	Stark.
Reynolds, Coleman	Columbus	Franklin.
Reynolds, Eddie L	Newport	Washington.
Ross, M. J	Delaware	Delaware.
Ruse, John	Wilmington	Clinton.
Snyder, John A	Columbus	Franklin.
Scoby, Ellis W	Cincinnati	Hamilton.
Shively, John W	Delaware	Delaware. Crawford.
Sims, Charles	Cincinnati	Hamilton.
Spensel, Joseph	Columbus	Franklin.
Siegman, Michael Stein, John	Brooklyn	Cuyahoga.
Stark, Samuel C	Edgerton	Williams
Sullivan, Sullivan	Tiflin	Seneca.
Tage, Richard	Cleveland	Cnyahoga,
Tipton, Henry	Bremen	Fairtield.
Thomas, Joseph	Cincinnati	Ilamilton.
Trisler, Maxwell	Moscow	Clermont.
Wagner, Jacob	Cleveland	Cuyahoga.
Walt, Martin	Cincinnati	Hamilton.
Weeks, William	Cleveland	Cnyahoga.
Welton, John C.	Nebraska	Pickaway.
West, Edward	Martinsburg	Knox.
Wheaton, William	Norwalk	Huron.
White, Bently H	Pierpont	Ashtabula.
Females.		
Adams, Almeda W	Columbus	Franklin.
Amstutz, Cassy	Amwell	Wayne.
Amstutz, Lydia	Amwell	Wayne.
Barnes, Ellie	Bartlett	Washington.
Benson, Annie	Columbus	Franklin.
Carlton, Mary E	Clyde	Sandusky,
Conway, Rosa	Columbus	Franklin.
Cook, Martha	Cleveland	Cnyahoga. Hamilton.
Daily, Jane M	Ironton	Lawrence,
Davis, Mary E	Cincinnati	Hamilton.
Driver, Annie	Shawnee	Perry.
Driver, Mary J.	Shawnce	Perry.
Eddy, Ellen	Holland	Lucas.
Ernst, Lena	Reading	Hamilton.
Ferrell, Gertie L	Bainbridge	Ross.
Ford, Mary Isabel	Grove City	Franklin.
Ford, Minnie J	Grove City	Franklin.
French, Jane E	Bucyrns	Crawford.
Friedenour, Mary	Newark	Licking
Gamble, Eugenia A	Carrollton	Carroll.
Gibson, Sarah M	Dayton	Montgomery.
Goff, Sarah	Utica	Licking.
Goddard, Zadie E	Cutter	Washington.
Hall, Sarah B	Cincinnati	Hamilton.
Hanley, Bridget Hartka, Mary	Mingo	Jefferson.
	Harrison Fitchville	Hamilton.
Haurhurst Arabella		Huron.
Hamrhurst, Arabella	Edgerton	William
Haurhurst, Arabella	Edgerton	Williams.
Hamhurst, Arabella Helwig, Frances M Hopkins, Anna	EdgertonCleveland	Cuyahoga.
Haurhurst, Arabella	Edgerton	and a

## Pupils of Last Term-Continued.

NAME.	Post-Office.	County.
Kissinger, Sarah	Columbus	Franklin.
Kneisel, Martha	Brownhelm	Lorain.
Lewis, Annie J	Mt. Veruon	Knox.
Loeb, Mary	Cineinnati	Hamilton.
Long, Mattie J	Groveport	Franklin.
McAdeo, Cora M	Seio	Harrison.
McCrory, Rhoda	Portage	Wood.
McGrath, Maggie	London	Madison.
McNeil, Mary	North Fairfield	Huron.
Moore, Martha J	Mouroe .	Coshoeton.
Morgan, Lottie	Norwalk	Huron.
Murphy, Mary	Delaware	Delaware.
Myers, Dellie A	Attica	Sencea.
Myers, Clara J		Pickaway.
Nellis, Alice	Circleville	Ashtabula.
Newbern, Ida M	Washington	Guernsey.
Newman, Mary J.	Nebraska	Pickaway.
Newport, Jennie	Winchester	Franklin.
Noel, Mary A	West Lodi	Seneca.
Pennell, Rosa	New Alexandria	Jefferson.
Phelps, Carrie E	Dayton	Montgomery
Selden, Millie E	East Cleveland	Cnyahoga.
Sieger, Mary	Hilliards	Franklin.
Smith, Loretta	Oak Harbor	Ottawa.
Smith, Rebecca L	Butlerville	Warren.
Stevenson, Clara B	Cincinnati	Hamilton.
Stewart, Sarah A	Bridgeville	Muskingum
Stont, Nellie B	Hillsborough	Highland.
Swisher, Clara M	Groveport	Franklin.
Syfers, Jessie	Cincinnati	Hamilton.
Inttle, Katie S.	Holmesville	Holmes.
Jmbenhaur, Susan E	Pioneer	Williams.
Warner, Libbie	Liek Run	Athens.
Welch, Josie M	Semerset	Perry.
Whitney, Carrie F	Austinburg	Ashtabula.
Willeman, Lucy C	Wauseon	Fulton.
Zimmerman, Leanna E	Milton Center	Wood.

<sup>\*</sup>Deceased December 31, 1874.

†Deceased June 26, 1875.

## RETURNED PUPILS.

NAME.	Post-Office.	County.
Cnster, William E Corbitt, Ellen Jaekson, Mary Palmer, Isabel Stanley, Lucy Terrell, Lettie	Urbana Cincinnati Steubenville Beloit	Champaign. Hamilton. Jefferson. Mahoning.

# NEW PUPILS TO NOVEMBER 15TH.

NAME.	Post-Office.	COUNTY.
Males. Butler, Charles Crowley, James A. Flago, Charles H. Frampton, James L Honsholder, Jonathan A. Maier, Joseph. McMasters, William R. Messerly, Nicholas L Miller, Perley. Morgan, Thomas W Sim, Philip R Sparks, Albert M. Sunderland, Thomas Van Deman, Samuel W  Females.	Rockville Circleville Palmer Cincinuati Nebraska City, Nebraska Brownsville Middletown	Wood. Hamilton. Champaign. Montgomery Jefferson. Cnyahoga. Adams. Pickaway. Washington Hamilton. Otoe. Licking. Mavion. Ross.
Adair, Eliza J Arnold, Ettie M Carry, Mary L Chevalier, Mary A llartling, Mary Hentle, Walberger Jones, Lney Dora McBurney, Gracie Sandoe, Agnes Swanger, Hattie Ward, Anna	South Lebanon West Lodi Shiloh	Gnernsey. Franklin. Seneca. Fvanklin. Hamilton Hamilton. Wood. Warren. Seneca. Richland. Ross.

#### STATISTICS OF THE INSTITUTION.

The following chapter is inserted each year, with the necessary additions, for the convenience of those who have not access to a file of our reports. The table presents a summary of the progress of the institution. The statement of expenditures is taken from the reports of the proper officers:

			Римория		NUMBER OF PUPILS.		
Years.	EXPENSES.	. Reports.		led.	ADMI	ADMITTED.	
		No.	By whom made.	Enrolled.	Yearly.	Total	
83 <b>7</b> 838	\$7,907 51 14,103 67	$\frac{1}{2}$	The Trustees	11 20	11 4	1:	
.839	13,196 22	3	The Trustees	21	7	2:	
840	11,871 16	4	Mr. Chapin	25	6	2	
841	10,155 29	5	Mr. Chapin	50 50	19	4	
842 843	9,664-68 9,263-39	6 7	Mr. Chapin	56 . 58	16		
844	9,229 09	8	Mr. Chapin	65	12	9	
845	9,463 83	9	Mr. Chapin	68	17	10	
846	10,957 96	10	Chapin and Penniman	73	15	12	
847	9,937 12	11	Mr. Penniman	68	16	14	
848	10,569 20	12	Mr. McMillen	73	17	15	
849	10,446 95	13	Mr. McMillen	67	14	17	
850	10,630 50 $11,101 93$	14 15	Mr. McMillen	72 69	14	18 19	
851 852	11,952 09	16	Mr. Harte	69	21	22	
853	11,916 13	17	Mr. Harte	69	11	23	
854	11,828 66	18	Mr. Harte	64	14	24	
855	13,331 80	19	Mr. Harte	64	22	26	
856	14,319 32	20	Mr. Lord	60	13	25	
.857	15,996 47	21	Mr. Lord	93	30	31	
.858	18,887 65	22	Mr. Lord	105	22	33	
859	16,202 19	23	Mr. Lord	120	34	36	
860	16,626 24	24	Mr. Lord	120	17 24	35	
861 862	16,88591 $15,29442$	25 26	Mr. Lord	$\frac{120}{120}$	25	43	
863	17,849 85	27	Mr. Lord	120	30	46	
864	19,891 38	28	Mr. Lord	135	39	50	
865	26,301 86	29	Mr. Lord	137	40	54	
866	27,694 58	30	Mr. Lord	150	44	58	
867	31,003 18	31	Mr. Lord	145	38	62	
868	33,346 35	32	Mr. Smead	144	29	65	
869	31,772 90	33	Mr. Smead	125	28	68	
870	31,348 37	34	Mr. Smead	119	27	70	
\$71	31,162 47	35	Mr. Smead	122	23	73	
579	29,225 00	36 37	Mr. Smead	112 114	32 23	76	
873 874	31,596 50 39,587 95	38	Mr. Smead	113	43	) /c	
875	37,915 55	39	Mr. Smead	158	40	86	

# STEWARD'S REPORT.

To the Board of Trustees:

Gentlemen: I herewith present my annual report, showing the condition of the various appropriations for the fiscal year 1875 and the first quarter of the year 1876, including former balances, and the amounts due the State Treasury November 15, 1875; also, a classified list of purchases for the institution for the year ending November 15, 1875.

I beg leave to eall your attention to the following state of facts, arising under the 9th section of the act of April 20, 1874, where it is made the duty of the Board to advertise for supplies "whenever, in your opinion, more than five hundred dollars' worth of any one article is needed for the institution in any one year." All articles coming under this head, such as coal, coffee, tea, sugar, flour, fresh meats and butter, are articles subject to frequent changes in price. I am satisfied the system is an expense to the State, and there is no saving whatever in it. I can go into the open market with the cash, and buy—with a rule (I having adopted it) of paying all bills monthly—all articles above enumerated at a less price than any merchant can or will take the risk to furnish them for for a period of three or six months ahead: and, in addition, save advertising, which amounts to from \$125 to \$150 per year.

When I entered upon my duties as Steward, August 18, 1874. I was entirely unacquainted with the duties of the office and management thereof, and barely had time to familiarize myself with the institution before the annual report for the fiscal year ending November 15, 1874, was due, and devolved upon me to make, which shows the amount of money turned over to me by Mr. Heyl, retiring Steward, and amount in the State Treasury subject to draft for current expenses, and the disposition made of it. But now, at the end of my first complete fiscal year, I beg your attention to a comparison of the expense per pupil for the present fiscal year and the fiscal year ending November 15, 1874. The average attendance for the year ending November 15, 1874, was 109 pupils, and the actual expenses, aside from salaries, was \$30,824.72, making a total expense per pupil of \$282.79; while for the present fiscal year the

report will show an average of 143 pupils in attendance, and the actual expenses, aside from salaries, \$28,132.32, making a total expense per pupil of \$196.72; showing a reduction per pupil over last year of \$86.07, and a net saving to the State of \$12,308.01, notwithstanding the fact that the expense for help (under head of wages) was increased \$3,094.43 over the fiscal year 1874, which, added to expenses extraordinary for this fiscal year, will more than aggregate all extraordinary expenses for the fiscal year ending November 15, 1874, with which I make comparison. These facts I explain, as I desire only to make a fair comparison, and show that my endeavors to economize have not been in vain.

You will observe my invoice of supplies on hand November 15, 1874, included in this comparison, was, potatoes to the value of \$500; apples, \$200; broom-eorn, broom-wire, etc., \$525; wood, \$130; hay and oats, \$50; turnips, apple butter, canned fruits, etc., \$225; coal, \$300; total, \$1,930. The supplies on hand November 15, 1875, are as follows: Potatoes to the value of \$300; apples, \$125; broom-corn, broom-handles, wire, etc., \$875; wood, \$25; hay, oats and corn, \$90; fruits, vegetables and groceries, \$250; coal, \$800; total, \$2,465; showing a surplus in favor of this year of \$535.

The appropriation of \$4,000, made April 20, 1874, for musical instruments, has all been expended, so near as possible, as you suggested, buying pianos of different manufacturers, so as to be able to judge from actual experience the relative merits of the instruments. I have purchased with the above \$4,000 one Davis piano, four Valley Gems, one Weber, one Hallet, Davis & Co., two Decker, and one Steinway grand; one cabinet pipe organ (Goodman manufacture), besides one flute, two B-flat cornets, two dozen violins, and two violoncellos, amounting, at list prices, to near \$7,500.

The appropriations made for improving and grading grounds, improving Friend street and Parsons avenue, and additional sewerage, has been expended, by your orders, under the supervision of Mr. Bergin.

The appropriation of \$2,000, made March 30, 1875, for furniture, is exhausted, having purchased with it sundry chairs, stands, dining-tables, bureaus, bed-bottoms, book-cases, fifty bedsteads for pupils, one hundred and fifty mattresses, wardrobes, two patent office desks, and furnished a parlor for institution use, etc. A balance of \$70.94 in my hands November 16, 1874, arising from a fund of \$950 paid me by Mr. Heyl (out of furnishing), I have disbursed, and hold proper vouchers for.

I desire to take this opportunity to thank the Trustees, Mr. Smead, Superintendent, and others connected with the institution, for their courteous treatment and friendly advice, which has upheld me in trying to perform my duties, which have been pleasant, though arduous.

# APPROPRIATIONS.

Name of Appropriation,	Balance on hand Nov. 15, 1874.	Appropriation made during fiscal year 1875.	Amount subject to draft during the fiscal year 1875 and the first quarter of 1876.	Amounts drawn upon or accounts approved for payment from the State Treasury during the fixed year 1s75.	Balance subject to draft on the evening of November 15, 1875.
Current expense Salaries officers and teachers Furnishing new building Musical instruments Cisterns Additional sewerage. bell and doors for chapel Improving grounds Grading and cementing cellar-way Side-walks and gutters. Mak'g passage-way to chapel	1,563 15 37 96 2,625 00 237 73 6 72 4 53 995 62	\$37,000 00 10,000 00 2,000 00 3,500 00 255 00 2,000 00	,	\$30,000 00 9,753 23 2,037 96 2,625 00 237 73 2,304 03 253 11 1,951 93 777 02 2,000 00	2,079 02 
Balance in Treasury Novemb Appropriation for 1875-6	er 16, 1874			37 (100 /10)	
Drawn by Steward		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			\$38,000_00
Balance in Treasury N					
·		SALARIES,		• • • • • • • • • • •	genour our
Balance in Treasury Novemb Appropriation for 1875-6	er 16, 1574.	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		141 (1411) 414)	
Drawn by Steward					\$11,863 15 9,783 23
Balance in Treasury No					
		ERAGE, ETC.			
Balance in Treasury November Appropriation for 1875-6	or 16, 1874.	••••••		3,500 00	
Drawn from Treasury	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •				\$3,506 72 2,304 03
Balance in Treasury Ne					
		Ooors For C			
Appropriation for 1875–6 Drawn from Treasury					8285 00 283 11
Balance in Treasury No	ovember 16.	1875			\$1.89

# IMPROVING GROUNDS.

Drawn from Treasury November 16, 1875. \$5  Grading and Cementing Cellar-way.	5 62 7 02
	5 62
GRADING AND CEMENTING CELLAR-WAY.	7 02
	7 02
Balance in Treasury November 16, 1874. \$99 Drawn from Treasury. 77	. (10
Balance in Treasury November 16, 1875	3 60
Improving Grounds.	
1874.  Nov. 16. Balance in Treasury	
March 30. Appropriation	53
Aug. 13. Laborers' pay-roll, grading grounds. \$307 50 27. " " " " 265 67 Sept. 11. " " " " " 271 49 24. Kilbourne, Jones & Co., wheelbarrows 12 00 25. Laborers' pay-roll, grading grounds 244 10 Oct. 9. " " " 240 20 22 " " " " " 219 46 Nov. 5. " " " " 285 77 15. " " " " 105 74	
Total amount expended	53
Grading and Cementing Cellar-way.	
	62
Nov. 25. Herman Herlin, landscape gardener.       \$400 00         Halley & Schwarz, fountain jet       10 00         28. Laborers' pay-roll, grading grounds       127 37         Dee. 27. J. & G. Butler, cement       12 30         Laborers' pay-roll, grading grounds       143 00         1875.	
Jan. 5. " " " " 84 35	
Total amount expended	62
Side-walks and Gutters on Parsons Avenue and Friend Street.	
1875.  March 30. Appropriation	

# SEWERAGE, ETC.

1874.		700 m	
Nov. 16 1875	,		
March 30	. Appropriation	3,500 00	\$3,506 72
1875.  May 8. 22  June 5. 19  July 16 31. Sept. 10. 24. Oet. 28. 29. Nov. 1.	John McCabe, sand.  McCune, Lonnis & Stoner, shovels and picks B. F. Bowen, engineering Cohumbus Sewer Pipe Co., sewer pipe	\$178 47 273 25 241 00 274 35 166 25 254 87 12 00 20 75 30 00 811 89 8 80 32 40	
	Total amount expended. Balance in Treasury November 16, 1875.	\$2,304 03 1,202 69	\$3,506-72
	Bell and Doors for Chapel.		
1875. March 30. April 6. June 7.	Door, Sash, and Lumber Co., doors, etc.	\$132 15	\$ <del>2</del> 85 00
	Total amount expended	\$283 11 1 89	\$255 OO
	Furnishing New Building.		
1874. Nov. 16.	Furnishing New Building.  Balance in Treasury	\$37 96	
		2,000 00	
Nov. 16, 1875.	Balance in Treasury	2,000 00	<b>\$</b> 2,037 96
Nov. 16, 1875. March 30, 1874. Dec. 2, 1875.	Balance in Treasury  Appropriation  Hahn, Bellows & Butler, furniture  Columbus Cabinet Co., "	2,000 00 \$15 70 321 50	<b>\$</b> 2,037 96
Nov. 16, 1875. March 30, 1874. Dec. 2, 1875.	Balance in Treasury  Appropriation  Hahm, Bellows & Butler, furniture  Columbus Cabinet Co., " Halm, Bellows & Butler, " Francis Flauris, repairing and varuishing	\$15.70 \$24.50 40.00 52.45	\$2,037 96
Nov. 16, 1875. March 30, 1874. Dec. 2, 1875. April 3.	Balance in Treasury  Appropriation  Hahm, Bellows & Butler, furniture.  Columbus Cabinet Co., " Halm, Bellows & Butler, " Francis flavris, repairing and varnishing Isaac C. Aston, wall paper, etc Wm. G. Dunn & Co., carpets.	2,000 00 \$15 70 324 50 40 00 52 45 59 17 217 86	\$2.037 96
Nov. 16, 1875. March 30, 1874. Dec. 2, 1875. April 3. Aug. 7.	Balance in Treasury  Appropriation  Hahn, Bellows & Butler, furniture  Columbus Cabinet Co., " Halm, Bellows & Butler, " Francis Harris, repairing and varnishing Isaae C. Aston, wall paper, etc	2,000 00 \$15 70 324 50 40 00 52 45 59 17	
Nov. 16, 1875. March 30, 1874. Dec. 2, 1875. April 3. Aug. 7. Sept. 10. 18. Oct. 7. 8.	Balance in Treasury  Appropriation  Halm, Bellows & Butler, furniture.  Columbus Cabinet Co., " Halm, Bellows & Butler, " Francis flarris, repairing and varnishing Isaac C. Aston, wall paper, etc Wm. G. Dmm & Co., carpets. C. & Chadwick, furniture. A. K. Nice, mattresses Halm, Bellows & Butler, furniture. C. C. Chadwick, furniture.  same desks	2,000 00 \$15 70 324 50 40 00 52 45 59 17 217 86 672 75 210 00 145 25 146 50	\$2,037 96 \$2,037 96
Nov. 16, 1875. March 30, 1874. Dec. 2, 1875. April 3. Aug. 7. Sept. 10. 18. Oct. 7. 8. Nov. 12.	Balance in Treasury  Appropriation  Halm, Bellows & Butler, furniture.  Columbus Cabinet Co., " Halm, Bellows & Butler, " Francis flauris, repairing and varnishing Isaac C. Aston, wall paper, etc  Wm. G. Dunn & Co., carpets C. G. Chadwick, furniture A. K. Nice, mattresses Halm, Bellows & Butler, furniture C. C. Chadwick, furniture desks  Musicial Instruments.	2,000 00 \$15 70 324 50 40 00 52 45 59 17 217 86 672 75 210 00 145 25 146 50 153 78	\$2,037 96
Nov. 16. 1875. March 30. 1874. Dec. 2. 1875. April 3. Aug. 7. Sept. 10. 18. Oct. 7. 8. Nov. 12. 1874. Nov. 16. Dec. 2. 29.	Balance in Treasury  Appropriation  Hahm, Bellows & Butler, furniture.  Columbus Cabinet Co., " Halm, Bellows & Butler, " Francis flarris, repairing and varnishing Isaac C. Aston, wall paper, etc Wm. G. Dunn & Go., carpets C. G. Chadwick, furniture A. K. Nice, mattresses Halm, Bellows & Butler, furniture C. C. Chadwick, furniture desks  Musicial Instruments.  Balance in Treasury T. H. Schneider & Co., three pianos	2,000 00 \$15 70 324 50 40 00 52 45 59 17 217 86 672 75 210 00 145 25 146 50 153 78	
Nov. 16, 1875. March 30, 1874. Dec. 2, 1875. April 3. Aug. 7. Sept. 10.  1874. Nov. 12.  1874. Nov. 16. Dec. 2, 29, 1875. Jan. 23.	Balance in Treasury  Appropriation  Hahm, Bellows & Butler, furniture.  Columbus Cabinet Co., " Halm, Bellows & Butler, " Francis flauris, repairing and varnishing Isaac C. Aston, wall paper, etc Wm. G. Dunn & Co., carpets C. G. Chadwick, furniture A. K. Nice, mattresses Halm, Bellows & Butler, furniture C. C. Chadwick, furniture same desks  MUSICIAL INSTRUMENTS.  Balance in Treasury T. H. Schneider & Co., three pianos Amt Wagoner, violas	2,000 00 \$15 70 324 50 40 00 52 45 59 17 217 86 672 75 210 00 145 25 146 50 153 78 \$850 00 29 15	\$2,037 96
Nov. 16. 1875. March 30.  1874. Dec. 2. 1875. April 3.  Aug. 7.  Sept. 10.  18. Oct. 7. 8. Nov. 12.  1874. Nov. 16. Dec. 2. 29. 1875. Jan. 23. March 3. April 5.	Balance in Treasury  Appropriation  Halm, Bellows & Butler, furniture.  Columbus Cabinet Co., " Halm, Bellows & Butler, " Francis Harris, repairing and varnishing Isaac C. Aston, wall paper, etc Wm. G. Dunn & Co., carpets C. & Chadwick, furniture A. K. Nice, mattresses Halm, Bellows & Butler, furniture C. C. Chadwick, furniture desks  Musicial Instruments.  Balance in Treasury T. H. Schneider & Co., three pianos Amt Wagoner, violas  John Seltzer, piano.  same cabinet pipe organ T. H. Schneider, fintes and B F cornets	\$15.70 \$24.50 40.00 52.45 59.17 217.86 672.75 210.00 145.25 146.50 153.78 \$850.00 29.15 230.75 325.00	\$2,037 96
Nov. 16. 1875. March 30.  1874. Dec. 2. 1875. April 3.  Aug. 7.  Sept. 10.  18. Oct. 7. 8. Nov. 12.  1874. Nov. 16. Dec. 2. 29. 1875. Jan. 23. March 3.	Balance in Treasury  Appropriation  Hahn, Bellows & Butler, furniture  Columbus Cabinet Co., " Halm, Bellows & Butler, " Francis Harris, repairing and varnishing Isaac C. Aston, wall paper, etc Wm. G. Dunn & Co., carpets C. & Chadwick, furniture A. K. Nice, mattresses Halm, Bellows & Butler, furniture C. C. Chadwick, furniture desks  Musicial Instruments.  Balance in Treasury. T. H. Schneider & Co., three pianos Amt Wagoner, violas  John Seltzer, piano.	2,000 00 \$15 70 324 50 40 00 52 45 59 17 217 86 672 75 210 00 145 25 146 50 153 78 \$850 00 29 15 230 75 325 00 44 50 1,145 60	\$2,037 96

## CISTERNS.

1874.	O.S. I.BALLO			
Nov. 16.	Balance in Treasury		\$237	73
1875.				
July 3.	Pay-roll building cistern connections Columbus Machine Co., cistern covers	\$198 77	7	
8. Sept. 17.	Lach Blaile stove savers	15 08	3	
Бера. 17.	Jacob Bleile, stone covers	23 85	5 	70
			- \$237	10
1874.	Making Passage-way to Chapel.			
Nov. 16.	Balance in Treasury		ÖEAA	00
1875.	Datanee in Fredom's		\$500	00
	Balance in Treasury		500	00
			000	
RECEIP	TS AND DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE YEAR ENDING NO	VEMBER 1	5, 1875.	
Received f	hand November 16, 1874 rom State Treasury	\$1,183 13	) )	
Received f	or empty barrels	43 16		
"	brooms	311 94		
66	postage and stationery	92 25		
66	beads and bead-work	202 89	)	
46	two calves	12 50		
66	three cows	100 00		
66	old iron, stoves, etc	46 35		
66	broom-corn, broom-handles, etc.	$\frac{148}{356} \frac{16}{25}$		
	elothing, railroad fare, etc., from pupils			
Tota	l receipts	1	\$32,496	97
	nt expenses			
	hand			
			- 32,496	97
	DISBURSEMENTS.		,	
	Groceries and Provisions.			
Meat, fresl	1	\$9.871.44	1	
Fish, "		69 03		
		35 28		
		19 79	)	
Oysters		30 03		
	les	1 88		
	bacon	17 80		
Mackeral	t	$41 \ 40 \ 16 \ 75$		
		284 57		
	Yr	3 13		
Dried peas		9 25		
	toes	22 02		
	rk	25 50		
		153 92		
4		50 03 62 10		
		73 03		
		3 25		
		47 71		
Apple-butt	er	28 68		
		351 38		
		57 29		
		1975 $1060$		
	hes	20 53		
A	uon	2 50		
		300 51		
Vegetables		149 02		
Sugar		1,005 62		
Starch		40 72		
Crackers		198 88	5	

Molasses	\$135 12	
Soan	494 26	
Dried corn	47 5	•
Flour	1,242 04	
Butter	1.645 27	
Errors	240 45 340 00	
Tea	856 78	
Coffee	15 10	
Peaches	2 35	
Soda	5 17	
Craeked wheat	18 18	
Pearl barley	9 99	
Cheese	35 66	
Buckwheat	30.50	
Houriny	16 10	
Primes	23 (3)	
Candles	4 40	
Baking powder	55 23	
Matches	13 25	
Pepper	7 45	
Salt	55 20	
Rice	32 (5	
Cranberries	5 30 6 95	
Currants	146 14	
Hams	2 -()	
Concentrated lye	7 50	
Sealing-wax	1 50	
Cider	12 (0)	
Compressed yeast	21 00	
_		511,489 52
Sundry House-Furnishing and Dry Goods.		
Buckets	\$14 90	
	A 411.h	
Sewing-table	4 (10)	
Sewing-table Bread-knife	4 (10)	
	4 00 46 00	
Bread-knife Steam fittings Door-mats	4 00 46 00 12 00	
Bread-knife Steam fittings Door-mats Repairing clocks	4 (00 46 (00 12 (00 3 50	
Bread-knife Steam fittings Door-mats Repairing clocks Furniture	4 (00 46 (90 12 (00 3 50 22 50	
Bread-knife Steam fittings Door-mats Repairing clocks Furniture Pictures	4 00 46 00 12 00 3 50 22 50 44 00	
Bread-knife Steam fittings Door-mats Repairing clocks Furniture Pictures Wash-boards	4 00 46 00 12 00 3 50 22 50 44 00 2 45	
Bread-knife Steam fittings Door-mats Repairing clocks Furniture Pictures Wash-boards Repairing furniture	4 00 46 00 12 00 3 50 22 50 44 00 2 45 14 28	
Bread-knife Steam fittings Door-mats Repairing clocks Furniture Pictures Wash-boards Repairing furniture. Repairing ironing-stove	4 00 46 00 12 00 3 50 22 50 44 00 2 45 14 25 7 75	
Bread-knife Steam fittings Door-mats Repairing clocks Furniture Pictures Wash-boards Repairing furniture Repairing ironing-stove Lumber	4 00 46 00 12 00 3 50 22 50 44 00 2 45 14 28	
Bread-knife Steam fittings Door-mats Repairing clocks Furniture Pictures Wash-boards Repairing furniture Repairing ironing-stove Lumber Key blanks	4 00 46 00 12 00 3 50 22 50 44 00 2 45 14 28 7 75 91 92	
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Straw Harness Corn Repairs on carriages Oats	\$27 45 58 00 89 50 289 45 249 85	<b>\$1,026 05</b>
Mechanical Department.		
Broom-needles	\$15 00	
Broom-handles	72 00	
Broom-twine	16 71	
Broom-wire	115 84	
Broom-corn	571 54	
ALOUAII WILL I COMMON C	971 94	\$791 09
16: 77		dient on
Miscellaneous.		
Expenses of delegate to New York Institute for the Blind	\$22 75	
Flowers and seed.	19 85	
Removing pianos	6 50	
Filing saws	1 00	
Pipe for chimney tops	50 05	
Charcoal	2 50	
Filling ice-house	125 25	
Blacking brushes	1 50	
Cleaning institution of cockroaches	150 00	
Boiler-powder	7 50	
Repairing violin bows	14 50	
Plastering	13 00	
Plants	2 57	
Thumb-taeks	1 80	
Repairing pnmp	1 75	
Labor (storing coal)	32 00	
Grass-seed	4 50	
Blacking	2 85	
School apparatus (water-wheel)	8 50	
Repairing musical instruments.	57 95	
Whisky	1 50	
Engravings for report, 1874	40 00	
Drugs	129 99	
Boot-stretcher	2 25	
Numbers for chapel seats.	9 20	
Professional visits	15 00	
Pop-corn	4 35	
Shoe-lacers	5 50	
Probate judge fees	36 00 $144 56$	
Postage		
Printing Expressage	159 75 25 00	
Music	94 33	
Coal	2,613 08	
Boots and shoes	143 70	
Freight and drayage	17 56	
Books for the blind	158 60	
Stationery	162 68	
Boiled oil	10 00	
Burial expenses (pupil)	35 00	
Lard oil	28 85	
Views of institution	$22 \ 00$	
Plowing gardeu Sole leather	6 00	
	52 86	
Beads	108 75	
Bead-wire	20 99	
Serub brushes	22 10	
Coal oil	1 95	
Water rent	530 85	
Furniture polish	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
City Directory	145 45	
namoan rate (pupis)	140 40	

Omnibus fare (pupuls) Knife for lawn-mower Special police Clothing for pupils Hats Sundry items under law Wages (employés)	$ \begin{array}{c} 1\\ 10\\ 101\\ 3\\ 111\\ 8,991 \end{array} $	25 00 25 75 60	),")
RECAPITULATION.			
Balance November 16, 1874 Received from State Treasury	\$1,183 30,000	13 00	
Total receipts from State Treasury			3
Expenses,			
All expenditures	\$29,446 1,313	16 84	
Actual expenses			•)
Balance in my hands November 16, 1875			

D. M Brelsford, Steward.

NOVEMBER 15, 1875.

Persons Employed in the Ohio Institution for the Blind, November 15, 1875.

NAME.	OCCUPATION,	Compensation.	REMARKS.
George L. Smead	Saperintendent	\$1,200 00 per year	Lives in institution.
David M. Brelsford	Steward	800 00 ''	16 66
William M. Awl	Physician	400 00 "	Non-resident.
Miss Olive M. Brown	Matron	300 00 "	Lives in institution.
Miss Mattio S. McKibben	Assistant matron	300 00 "	4.4 6.6
Mrs. Kato E. Adams	(, (,	300 00 "	66 66
Mrs. E. J. Weston	Housekeeper	300 00 ''	"
H. P. Rolfe.	Teacher in literary department	850 00 "	46 44
Geo. B. B. Lindsay	**	500 00 "	
Mrs. A. E. Heyl	66 66 66	500 00 "	Meals in institution.
Miss Nellie B. Holt.	66 66 66	200 00	Lives in institution.
Miss Kato Franklin	oh 66 66	300 00	66 66
Mrs. S. E. Smead	16 14 46	400 00 "	
H. J. Nothnagel	" of nusic	1,200 00	Non-resident.
Miss Joanna Donavan	***********	400 00	Dinner in institution
" Mattie Edgerton		400 00	Lives in institution.
Kate nenderick	Reador of music	18 00 per month	
" Ruth Bartlett		150 00 per year	
Henry Hauenstein	Foreman of broom-shop	900 00 "	Non-resident.
Mrs. Ella Brelsford	Cterk	200 00 "	Lives in institution.
Miss Belle McKibben	Teacher of sewing	20 00 per month	11 11
111 dl V 131 dl V	Seamstress	20 00 "	6. 6.
Laura Otokos	Visitors' attendant	10 00	44 44
" Mary Wainwright.		18 00	
Chas. Biehl		10 00	Meals in institution.
John H. Brelsford		00 00	Non-resident.
Chas. E. Bowen		33 00	Lives in institution.
Miss Annie Carr		11 00	Month in 1 /4
Thomas Evaus	Carpenter	50 00 "	Meals in institution.
Sebastian Eisel			Lives in institution.
Adam Hockenmiller	Baker	45 00 " 35 00 "	Meals in institution.
Jacob Rowe	Houseman		16
Andrew Volk	Assistant to engineer	25 00 16	
Martin Volk	Hostler Shoemaker	90.00	Lives in institution.
James Harney	Cook		44 44
" Katie Smith	"	15.00 6	
" Mary Lane	Laundress		44 44
" Mary Riley	Launtress	14 00 44	66 46
Mrs. Crest Congunda	Assistant laundress		66 66
Miss Katie Gale	" ("	-0.00 //	
" Bessio McGrath	Ironing-room.		
" Annie McGec	Hall and office work.		46 65
" Louisa McBride	Dining-room	12 00 "	46 66
" Julia Plout	22444	10.00 11	46 66
" Tillie Streng	16	40 00 11	66 66
" Rosa Schiller		12 00 "	44 44
" Mattie Evans	66	11 00 ''	6.6 .4
" Mary Streng	Dish-washer		
" Sarah Evans	Hall work	11 00 "	66 66
" Lizzie Evans	16	11 00 "	44 44
" Johanna Ryan	"		44 44
' Lottie Smith	44	11 00 "	64 66
" Jane Munnell	Door attendant	120 00 per year	
Jensey all residences			

# PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees:

As required, the physician to the Institution for the Education of the Blind hereby respectfully submits to the honorable Board of Trustees his portion of the annual report for the past year.

There is a trite saying that the first use of a large mansion is apt to be followed by sickness. Many appear to think that there is some truth in the adage, and it may be that the time honored "house-warmings" were intended to avert the evil. Our experience, however, in the first year of this large and commodious structure has not been very significant on this point, as the two great departments for males and females seem to have strangely neutralized each other.

The south half of the building is occupied by the females, and so far as it is concerned there has been a remarkable exemption from acute diseases of all kinds throughout the entire year; and, excepting catarrhal affections of the ordinary character, to which the scholars generally seem to be exceedingly liable, a fair state of health may be said to have been enjoyed by nearly all the female pupils under care. One young lady had, indeed, an attack of inflammatory rheumatism of great extent, from which she for a time suffered very much; but observing that it was occasionally accompanied by copious perspirations, large doses of quining were given, which soon brought relief, and gradually removed every vestige of the disease. There were also some cases of the mumps and of roseola, but none were so ill as to require medical assistance.

But the north half of the building, occupied by the males, was, unhappily, not so favored. On the contrary, there was considerable sickness. Several cases of pneumonia—some of a very dangerous character—soon followed the case reported as occurring in October, last year, which were only saved by close attention. One lad, besides these, had an attack of typhoid fever; another was taken with scarlatina, and there was a case of dysentery, associated with erysipelas and peritonitis, which was attended by great and prolonged suffering; but they all, by the mercy of God, at length recovered. The peritoneal inflammation, by the unusual process of suppuration, and a perfect isolation of the case of scarlet fever,

prevented an extension of that disease. Blind children, as a class, are but seldom physically strong. Many of them seem to have been constitutionally delicate from birth, and they are often scrofulous. Taking these facts into consideration, and it is almost a wonder that so many endure and go successfully through violent diseases as they do. Nothing but the most careful watchings and kind attention on the part of all the officers, teachers and nurses of the institution would enable them to do it; and this I am happy to be able to say they constantly receive, which is all right and good in the estimation of every Christian heart. For, as Sydney Smith observes,

"The eyes that are never gladdened with light, should never stream with tears."

There was but one death in the Institution for the Blind during the year, and that was from a sudden and violent attack of erysipelas, which commenced in the right eye. The young man, Peter J. Martin, had previously been subject to the disease, but it on this occasion began with unusual force, and very soon spread over the face and head. The brain was early affected, and there was much fever, with furious delirium, which could not be controlled. His death, after much suffering, occurred on the 31st of December, and was deeply lamented.

Two events of rare character, which may also be mentioned in this report, occurred among the males, who seem to think they have had all the bad luck. One of these incidents was quite extraordinary, and the escape from immediate death almost miraeulous.

The first was an accident which took place about the middle of October, when an adult male pupil from Hamilton county, who came to the institution a short time before for a year (as under the rules), in hope of learning a trade, but was not as yet quite familiar with the localities of the place, which children, it may be remarked, generally learn much sooner than grown persons. He attempted to go down stairs alone, and supposing himself about down to the first story of the building, when he was only near the bottom of the second, a miss step unfortunately sent him headlong towards the iron railing of the stairs, on which he landed face foremost, his nose striking directly upon one of the sharp projecting points along the rail, which had been placed there to prevent the boys from sliding down. The right os nasi appeared to have met the whole force of the blow, and it was as completely struck out as if it had been done by a chisel. The skin of his nose was, however, not entirely forced off, and being nicely drawn together, the wound healed by the first intention, as surgeons say, and without much deformity, so that in a short time he was about again as usual, with scarcely the appearance of a mark or scar, notwithstanding the loss of the prominent little bone.

The second and more wonderful incident took place Sabbath afternoon. on the 24th of October. Willie Bill, a blind boy from Greene county, nine years old, clearly weak-minded, but exceedingly fond of music, and a sort of "Blind Tom" in the way of execution, had permission to visit a cabinet organ in the fourth story of the house in order to gratify him, and, so far as possible, aid in developing his musical powers. Being quite a favorite with the other boys, some of them were with him for a time, but they at length departed, closing the door of the room, and leaving him alone engaged with the organ. As supper time drew nigh, the poor child thought he must get out of the room, and failing to open the door, made his way to the window, which was open. So, without the least knowledge or thought of the distance down to the ground, his feeble intellect suggested the impulsive idea that he must get from the room through that open window, which he forthwith attempted to do, and immediately fell clear down to the ground on the outside of the building, a distance of full fifty feet, as has since been ascertained by actual measurement. His own account of the matter is that he "climbed out of the window, and the ground bumped his head!" One of the hired girls at work in the dining-room saw him falling and ran for assistance, but he asked some of the passing boys to help him up, which they did, and by the time others arrived his blind companions had him on his feet. He was very weak, and the boys said "staggered considerably," but with some help walked into the building. He even attempted to ascend the stairs, but was carried up to his room.

A messenger was of course at once sent after the physician, whom I met promptly, and arrived at the institution very soon after the occurrence, expecting, from the account, to find the chap had been dashed almost to pieces. But no, there he was in the bed and on his back, yet able to talk quite well, and to all appearance not very much hurt—complaining, indeed, of pain and distress in his chest and shoulders, but able to move his limbs without help. Nor could the most careful examination discover the slightest fracture or displacement of a single bone in his body. His head and limbs, while falling, must have been drawn together, as they so marvelously escaped. He struck the ground with the back of his chest and shoulders, which received the entire shock of the fall. Such an escape seemed will nigh impossible, and I again and again renewed the investigation, but always with the same result; for the shoulder-joints could be freely moved in all directions; he could without assistance lift either hand to his head, move the legs up or down, and with very little help turn on his side in the bed.

There was no fracture of the skull, no wound of the scalp, nor evidence

of any mechanical injury of either the head, neck or chest. The back and shoulders must have struck the ground, and the force of the blow was mainly sustained by them, but extended along the spine and through the body\*. Some internal injury was therefore probable, and greatly to be feared; but as it was impossible to know what that might be, or the part or parts that may have suffered, we could only enjoin as perfect rest in the bed as was possible, forbid all food, allow a little morphine to ease the pain, and await the further indications time and reaction should develop. For drinks a solution of gum-arabic in water, in tablespoonful portions, was ordered to the exclusion of everything elsc.

He had a restless night, with some fever, and in the morning complained of headache, but had not been delirious or much disturbed in mind, and was neither dull nor inclined to stupor. But the abdomen, by the end of twenty-four hours, was much swollen, and he had passed some blood from the bowels. The urine was natural. He still spoke of feeling very sore, especially in the breast, and along the spine, which was quite red throughout its course, and so sensitive and tender that he could not bear to have it touched. Several bruises were also plainly visible along his back and sides. The gum-water was steadily continued as before, and his spine, back, chest and sides were ordered to be frequently bathed in a gentle manner with chloroform liniment. Not a particle of food of any kind was at all permitted.

On the second day he was not any worse, and felt somewhat more comfortable. The fever had not increased much during the night, and the liniment had afforded him considerable relief, so much, indeed, that he constantly asked to have it reapplied. The gum-arabic drink was still adhered to and the general treatment continued.

The third day he complained more of his head aching, but the fever had abated in the morning, and the soreness along the spine was much relieved. It and the redness were in fact almost gone, and he could now allow me to pass my fingers freely up and down its course, without exciting pain; but the bowels were still much swollen, and there had only been a few slimy discharges from them since the occurrence. A small dose of castor oil was therefore now thought advisable, and it was ordered, whilst the other treatment was steadily persevered in.

<sup>\*</sup>The ground at that spot had been excavated to the depth of eight or nine feet, and then filled up again, in making a sewer, and it has been thought by some that the violence of the blow may have been lessened on this account. Perhaps it was to some extent; but there was no mark left in the earth, which had been filled in solid over a nine-inch pipe sewer for several months. There was no obstruction along the wall of the house, so that he struck nothing in coming down; and in falling fifty feet it did not look as if it could have been much easier for him to light just there, though on such ground.

On the fourth day the little boy appeared every way better. The oil had moved his bowels freely. The headache and fever were about gone, and the poor blind patient was anxiously begging for something to eat.

Some one had given him a French harp or mouth-organ, with which he was greatly delighted, and ready to play a tune for any person coming in. I asked him to please favor me with an air, which he willingly did, and forthwith, to may great surprise, gave me "Home, Sweet Home," and two or three other little sonnets, not only tolerably well, but with a softness and sweetness so plaintive and mild that my old eyes immediately filled with tears.

From this out the treatment of the case was continued in a careful and abstemious manner, as I still feared the development of some deep-seated injury or inflammation. The gum-water was therefore still used, with a very careful and gradual admission of mild food, until the recovery was complete; and although the spine was for a time too weak to admit of his sitting up long at a time, yet he steadily improved so well that by the end of the third week he was able and more than willing to resume his place in the school. He gained flesh rapidly, and now weighs over 66 pounds, though only nine years old. He is a low, heavy set, unuscular lad, whose heft at the time he fell was probably about 75 pounds.

In one thing, however, I confess to some disappointment, as I was in hopes, if he escaped with his life, that such a sudden and unexpected jarring of the brain, with the consequent new action therein, might have led (as is said of some other cases) to a brighter display of the beelouded mind. But as yet, I am sorry to say, there is but little evidence of it.

To complete all I have to say on this occasion, it only remains for me to add, that since the small-pox appeared in Columbus every pupil in the institution, and all others in any way connected therewith, have been vaccinated and revaccinated in the most careful manner, as often as it seemed at all necessary, or that any one wished to have it done.

A fine improvement in the way of an extensive sewerage was completed last year under direction of the Board of Trustees, which can not fail to be very useful.

The general health of the entire family in the new building is now quite good; and no appearance of either the small-pox or varioloid has at any time been seen.

Very respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM M. AWL, Physician.

Columbus, November 27, 1875.

# SUGGESTIONS.

To the Parents and Guardians of Blind Children and Youth:

The age at which it is best for children to enter the institution depends very much upon the circumstances of the families to which they belong. If they can be under good influences at home, can have the care of mother and sisters, can take exercise in the open air, can be taught the use of words, can learn to count, and to perform some of the operations in arithmetic, and commence learning to read, it is unquestionably better for them to remain at home until they are ten, or perhaps twelve years old; but if they can not receive proper care, and be taught some of these things, they should come at the age of eight or nine years. Those who enter at this early age need not necessarily attend every year until their pupilage expires. After learning to read, and making a good beginning in other studies, they may spend a year at home now and then, and by a little aid from their friends, may be constantly improving, or, at least, be prevented from forgetting what they have learned.

The following are some of the things which may be learned at their

homes, as well as after they enter the institution:

1. To count and number, and to add, subtract, multiply and divide, etc.

2. The multiplication table.

3. To spell common words, beginning with monosyllables.

4. The meaning of common words.

5 The letters in raised print.

6. Items of general information; every blind child of six or seven years old should know the points of the compass, the name of the town. county and State in which he lives, the number of counties in the State, and of States in the Union, etc.

7. Facts in geography and history may be added as they can be under-

stood.

8. Hymns, verses of seripture, and select passages of prose and poetry, which they can understand, should be committed to memory; these will furnish them subjects of thought when they are alone, of conversation when they are in company.

9. Singing common tunes, or playing some simple instrument.

10. There is no reason why a blind child should not commence attending the district or other school with his seeing brothers and sisters, and take part in the exercises in spelling, mental arithmetic, geography, etc..

indeed, in every thing except reading.

Blind children can learn every thing which can be taught by conversation, and by giving them an opportunity to examine and handle objects, just as well as those who have sight; and there is no reason why their education should not be commenced as early as that of seeing children is. Indeed, instead of being neglected because they are blind, they should be taught with more care. During the last ten years, the parents of a number of blind children have written to me, as here requested, and then pursued the course above recommended; the result is that their

children enter the institution with as much knowledge and discipline as they could acquire in one or two years of tuition here, and their future progress is much more easy and rapid than that of those who have had no such training at home.

I will furnish a popy of the alphabet, in raised print, to the parents of any blind child who will give me their names and post-office address, and shall take great pleasure in giving any information which they may wish in relation to books or other things pertaining to the instruction of such children at home, or in regard to their admission to the institution. For

such information, please address G. L. Smerd, Columbus, Ohio.

After pupils have entered the institution, it is important that they should be present every day while they profess to attend. one session in the y ac. On account of the discomfort and the greater risk of health, etc., to the blind from traveling in winter it has never been customary to have a vacation or recess at the helidays, and parents are carnestly advised not to encourage their children to think of visiting home at that time. We observe, as holidays, Thanksgiving, Christmas, February 221, and May-day. These we endeavor to make as pleasant to the pupils as possible. Between Christmas and New Year the classes go on as at other times, and scholars can not be absent for a week or more then without great loss to themselves and great inconvenience to teachers; brush greater that would be the case with other scholars, because here the instruction is given almost entirely by the teacher, and the scholar who is abrent can not make up the missing lessons by studying them from books. The only possible way is for the teach r to sit down and do all the work over again. If this is not do as the pupil must suffer the inconvenience of his loss during the remainder of the term.

It has been our constant aim to soure to our pupils the greatest posible amount of benefit from the limited time allowed them here. For this purpose, after our younger pupils have attended one or two years, they are advised to a main at home any arror mare, and, if practicable, to attend school with their socing brothers and rist rs. Many have done this, and, instead of forgetting what they acquired here, have learned believe two-thirds as much as they would have done in our classes. Besides the advantage gained from their greater maturity when they return, and the consequent ability to understand better what is here taught, and to appreciate the valuable or portunities the institution affect, these children learn much by thus associating with other children; the tendency

to imi a e-manners or habits peculiar to the blind is obviated.

The same plan has been pursued by our older pupils, especially those vine expect to engage in tracking; and it has been found that, by remaining at home a year or more before spending the last vear of their capilage, reviewing and digesting what they have learned, ascertaining their believes, it they are able, when they return to accomplish as ruch during their last year as they might have done in two, had they

not allowed their minds thus to mature.

The blind are, for the mot part, to spend their lives among those who have sight. It hould be the aum of all who have the oversight of them to rende them as much like the speing as possible. They should be carefully genreful gains forming any babits which will be disagreeable to other. The blind are always noticed by strangers, and their manners and habits observed more particularly than those of other persons; hence it is a very great kindness to them to prevent them from acquiring unsightly habits, or to correct them it such have been formed.

Parents should be especially careful to prevent their boys from forming the habit of using tobacco; its influence on all who begin to use it before reaching maturity is especially injurious, but it is even more so to the blind than to most others. Be assured it is no kindness to them to be

allowed to form any such habits.

Much effort has been used to make the apportunities here provided known to the adult blind, and to induce them to enter as soon as possible after the loss of sight. The importance of beginning, as soon as may be, to labor as blind men, can not easily be over-estimated. Every month's delay renders it more difficult for them to learn, and makes them more awkward, to say nothing of the moral influence of idleness, and the feeling of helplessness and dependence which must attend the person who

feels that he is doing nothing for himself or others

It has been customary to encourage our workmen to locate in the neighborhood in which they are acquainted, rather than to look to the institution for employment, or to so k it in larger towns. The wisdom of this plan is proved by the experience of every year. A village of a few hundred inhabitants, with the surrounding country population, will usually furnish employment for a broom-maker during the year, and the adjacent country will, in most parts of the State, produce all the broomcorn he will need, so that he can obtain his material at very little cost for transportation. For the last twelve or fifteen years hardly an individual of ordinary force of character who has pursued this course, and labored with perseverance and industry, has failed to make a respectable livelihood, while many have succeeded as well as the average of seeing persons.

The experience of many men warrants the statement that any blind man who has energy, and is disposed to be industrious, can in a short time learn to make corn brooms, and become able to support himself. The machinery necessary to carry on this business costs only forty-five dollars. There are now in the State many blind persons who are earning from \$200 to \$300, or more, each year, instead of being supported in idle-

ness, at a cost to their friends of \$200 to \$300 per year.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—For the following papers and periodicals, sent gratuitously to the institution, the proprietors will please accept the

thanks of officers and pupils:

Weekly Cincinnati Times, Cincinnati Weekly Gazette, Ladies' Repository, Western Christian Advocate, Herald and Presbyter, Christian Press, Religious Telescope (Dayton), Cleveland Herald, Geauga Democrat, Stark County Democrat, Highland News, Ohio Educational Monthly, Christian Standard, Wadsworth Enterprise, Ohio Statesman, Register and Tribune, Mansfield Herald, Goodson Gazette, and Mutes' Chronicle.

The publishers of these papers, and those of others who are willing so to do, will confer a great favor by forwarding their publications during

the coming year.

# TERMS OF ADMISSION, ETC.

Applications for admission should be addressed to the "Superintendent of the Institution for the Blind, Columbus, Ohio," and should state the name, residence, and post-office of the applicant's parent or guardian, and the supposed cause of blindness. Applicants must be between the ages of six and twenty-one years. They can attend for such a portion of the time till they are twenty-one as their abilities and improvement seem, in the judgment of the Trustees and Superintendent, to warrant.

Persons over twenty-one years of age, if free from bad habits, can enter the institution for one year to learn a trade. Persons of this class have an opportunity to hear instructive reading in the evening; they are expected to be present at morning and evening worship, and to attend church on the Sabbath, like other pupils. A man of active mind, and some acquaintance with the use of tools can learn to make corn brooms in three or four months; some have done it in half that time. Those who have recently lost their sight, and who wish to learn a trade, should come here as soon as possible; every month's delay renders it more difficult to learn.

For residents of the State the school is free, no charge being made for board or tuition; but parents and guardians must provide their children with good and suitable clothing, and pay their traveling expenses, and should also deposit with the Steward a small sum for occasional expenses. For pupils residing out of the State, the terms are one hundred and twenty dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

The term commences on the second Wednesday of September, and

The term commences on the second Wednesday of September, and closes the third Wednesday in June. The proper time for admission is

at the commencement of the term.

Vacation continues twelve weeks—from the close of the term in June until the second Wednesday in September. Pupils are expected to spend the vacation at home, or with their friends.

When boxes or packages are sent to pupils, a letter should at the same time be sent by mail, stating distinctly how the same is to come, whether by stage, or express, or as freight, and what route.

All letters to pupils should have after the name this address-

(Blind Asylum), Columbus, Ohio.



